The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864. Vol. 37: No. 50

The Bedford Inquirer

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OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

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Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.
Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,
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Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864.—tf.

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WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph,s on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.
Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

JOHN LUTZ,
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AND
Regularly licensed agent for the collection of Government claims, bounties, back pay, pensions, &c., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.
Office with J. R. Durborrow, Esq., on Juliana Street, Bedford Pa.
August 19th, 1864.—tf.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,
Bedford, Pa.,
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.
G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.
apr. 15, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.
Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.
He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

PHYSICIANS. &C.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Woodbury,

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.
Aug. 5,1864.-tf.

C. N. HICKOK
DENTIST.
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his ofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—ft.

THE BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER,

EVERY attention given to make gues comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864

Poetry.

THE TWO SUNSETS.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

No bird-song floated down the hill,
The tangled bank below was still:

No rustle from the birchen stem,
No ripple from the water's hem.

The dusk of twilight round us grew,
We felt the falling of the dew;

For, from us, ere the day was done,
The wooded hills shut out the sun.

But on the river's farther side,
We saw the hill-top glorified:

A tender glow, exceeding fair,
A dream of day, without its glare.

With us the damp, the chill, the gloom:
With them the sunset's rosy bloom;

While dark, through willowy vistas seen,
The river rolled in shade between.

From out the darkness where we trod,
We gazed upon those hills of God,

Whose light seemed not of moon or sun:
We spake not but our thought was one.

We paused, as if from that bright shore
Beckoned our dear ones gone before:

And stilled our beating hearts to hear
The voices lost to mortal ear!

Sudden our pathway turned from night:
The hills swung upon to the light:

Through their green gates the sunshine showed:
A long, slant splendor downward flowed.

Down glade, and glen, and bank it rolled:
It bridged the shaded stream with gold,

And borne on piers of mist allied
The shadowy with the sunset side!

"So," prayed we, "when our feet draw near
The river, dark with mortal fear,

And the night cometh, chill with dew,
Oh, Father! let Thy light break through!

"So let the hills of doubt divide.
So bridge with faith the sunless tide?

"So let the eyes that fail on earth
On thy eternal hills look forth:

"And, in Thy beckoning angels, know
The dear ones whom we loved below!"

THE BEE AND BUTTERFLY.

As Fannie was walking in the garden one day,
Surveying the beds and the flowers,
A bee, gathering honey, came flying that way,
Improving the bright shining hours.

"Pretty bee," said the maiden, "come sing me your song,
You're so tidy, so trim and so neat,
So cheerful and busy, as all the day long
You are storing your treasure of sweet."

Just then a gay butterfly fluttered close by,
Decked in gayest of purple and gold;
Its colors so brilliant, quite dazzled her eye,
As admiring she turned to behold.

"Dear me! what a creature of elegant taste;
So airy, so graceful, so gay!
Of time and pleasure it is but a waste
With this plain looking bee long to stay.

"'Tis well to be useful, I've always been told,
To be beautiful, far more I care;
Such prosy instruction is well for the old,
But 'tis not for the young and the fair."

So she followed the butterfly over the flowers,
Beguiled from her lesson of care,
Till the fast setting sun told that flown were the hours,
And she to her home must repair.

Late in autumn one day, as she shivered to meet
The blast of the cold, chilling storm,
She saw in the pathway, just under her feet,
The poor, dying butterfly's form.

That moment, forth flying from out its snug hive,
Came the bee, looking cosy and warm,
Still singing its song, and seeming to thrive,
Defying the cold and the storm.

Said Fannie, "Of this I will make a good use,
I will not be so foolish again,
But people of worth and true value I'll choose,
Before those who are showy and vain.

The Little Pilgrim.

THE peace men of Delaware refused to participate in the services of Thanksgiving Day, because Governor Cannon, in his proclamation, instanced among the causes for thankfulness the freeing of the slaves of Maryland, and the prospects of a speedy declaration of universal freedom.

A LADY of rebel sympathies in Louisville, saw a number of rough looking fellows passing her dor under a strong guard, and of course inferred them to be prisoners from Hood's army. She asked permission of the Union officer in charge, to entertain them with a dinner which was readily granted. As they were thanking her for her hospitality, after the feast, the fact leaked out that the men were not rebels after all, but bounty-jumping deserters from regiments in Sherman's force.

The ex-General and ex-Hon. Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, one of the most blatant braggarts in the "Confederacy," was captured on Friday 25th ult., in front of the Fifth Corps while attempting to effect an exchange of newspapers with our pickets. His capture was in retaliation for the capture of one of our officers who was taken prisoner while similarly engaged, and has since been dismissed the service by order of General Meade.—Pryor is now confined in the Old Capitol at Washington, near some of the scenes of his swaggering and blustering.

MARTIN LUTHER AT HOME AND AS HE WAS.—But I could not bring up my conception of Luther in Germany to the idea I had of him before. I saw his manuscripts, collections of his works, portraits; but his big drinking-cups were, after all, the most prominent memorials he left behind him. He was a jolly old soul, hearty and honest, I dare say, and banged away at the pope and the devil with good will and good effect. But there was nothing high and grand about him. I went to see the place where the devil is said to have have helped him over the walls of Augsburg; but, even there, not a gleam of poetry associated itself with his name. The huge drinking-cup seemed to swallow up everything, and the couplet, said to be his, appeared to tell the whole story:—

"Who loves not wine, woman and song,
Remains a fool all his life long."

In short, his burly face and figure, and the goblets that testify to his powers, made it absolutely impossible for me to connect any heroic idea with the man.—*Professor Felton.*

The Educator.

For the Bedford Inquirer.

THE TEACHER'S WORK.

When the wise and skillful gardener wishes to develop the best qualities of some plant or fruit, he thoroughly investigates every law connected with the development of all the good qualities of that particular plant or fruit,—he selects the best seed and soil, plants the seed at the proper time to insure its germination and vigorous growth, and protects and watches it with a watchful eye through all the different periods of its growth, till it has come to maturity. Equally wise should be those persons who undertake the responsible duties of training and developing the minds of children. How necessary that they understand and sufficiently acquaint themselves with the laws of mental development and of the health of both body and mind which secures "a sound mind in a sound body."

"Old trees cannot be trained, but saplings, readily take any given direction," so with the mind of youth, before it has become hardened in vices and evil passions, will be more likely to take a right direction if properly trained. Consequently it is very important that the first impressions are of an elevating nature, directing the childs faculties, from the low debasing practices so often seen, to aspire after virtue and intelligence, which secures a cheerful youth and happy and peaceable old age. Want of ability to thus train the young and pliant minds of children is truly great in a large portion of those who undertake to reach the rising generation. Teachers consider well the high and responsible position you occupy.

"Forming mind is your employment,
Let the task recieve your care;
For impressions you are making
End, O! who can tell us where;
Not in this brief life of ours—
In the next—perhaps not there."

It is not alone necessary that you are able to give instruction in a few branches of intellectual education, but it is equally necessary that you are able to give directions to the growth and health of the body, while its healthy condition, has so much to do with intellectual progress. "The mind," says Dr. Spurrzheim, "ought never to be cultivated at the expense of the body; and physical education ought to preceed that of the intellectual, and then proceed simultaneously with it, without cultivating one faculty to the neglect of others; for health is the base, and instruction, the ornament of education."

A writer in the North American Review says, "It needs to be rung into the ears of every educator, as with the peal of a trumpet, that the body can not be neglected with impunity; * * * * and that only in its vigorous exercise and expansion, as well as in the development, culture and equipment of the intellect, and the enriching and purifying of the heart can the world have 'assurance of a man.' No school or college ought to proceed upon the old system of drugging the intellect to satiety with knowledge, and leaving the physical and moral powers comparatively uncared for, since only as all the capacities are harmoniously unfolded, can any one of them attain its maximum of strength, usefulness, and happiness." The moral and social intercourse of a school requires vigilent care to see that it is such as will elevate the thoughts, refine the feelings, and chasten the judgement of its inmates.

S. B. KOKANOUR.
Woodbury, Bedford Co. Pa.

HOW ENGLISH BOYS ARE HELPED TO COLLEGE.—Is there another form of punishment—hitting on the calves of the legs with a racket? Yes; or anywhere: not particularly about the calves of the legs. And with the top of the cap on the hand, laying the hand down on the table, and hitting with the sharp sides of the cap—is not that a punishment used? It is generally used by 'helps,' who are helping town-boys into college. Every town-boy, when he tries for college, has a help. This help has to see that he does a certain amount of work; and if he does not do it, he licks him occasionally, at discretion. If the help happens to be a second election, or a junior, he is not allowed to use a racket or a stick, and therefore they tick them with a cap or a book.—(Mr. Thompson). Is it considered absolutely necessary that they should lick them? If they cannot get them to do any work.—(Sir S. Northcote). Has the help any particular interest in getting the boy whom he is helping into college? Yes; he gets $5 worth of books if he gets him in.—(Mr. Thompson]. So that in fact it is the same motive which induces a jockey to flog his horse? Yes; or a schoolmaster to flog his pupils."—*London School Report.*

Good manners are a part of good morals, and it is as much your duty as your interest to practice in both.

AN article in a French political paper was recently suppressed by the censor of the press.—The next day five columns of the journal (the space it would have occupied) were left blank, leaving only the heading, "whither are we Going?" and signature of the author at the foot of the vacancy.

A PORTRAIT.—Once upon a time, reader,—a long, long while ago,—I knew a schoolmaster; and that schoolmaster had a wife. And she was young and fair and learned; like that princess-pupil of old Ascham, fair and learned as Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother. And her voice was ever soft, gentle, and low, reader; an excellent thing in women. And her fingers were quick at needlework' and nimble in all a housewife's cunning. And she could draw sweet music from the ivory board; and sweeter, stranger music from the chill life of her schoolmaster-husband. And she was slow of heart to understand mischief; but her feet ran swift to do good. And she was simple with the simplicity of girlhood, and wise with the wisdom that cometh only of the Lord, cometh only to the children of the Kingdom.—And her sweet young life was as a morning hymn, sung by child-voice to rich organ-music. Time shall throw his dart at death ere death has slain such another. For she died, reader, a long, long while ago. And I stood once by her grave,—her green grave,—not far from dear Dunedin. Died, reader, for all she was so fair and young and learned and simple and good. And, I am told, it made a great difference to that schoolmaster.—*Ditrey W. Thompson.*

Army Correspondence.

History of the Operations of the 55th, P. V.

55TH PA. VOLS., FT. BURNHAM, VA.,
Nov. 22, 1864.

For the Bedford Inquirer:

Since every thing is quiet, some account of our regiment may be acceptable to you and your readers, as Bedford county is pretty well represented in it.—I shall accordingly commence with the opening of campaign. Our regiment belonged to the 10th corps, which was in the Department of the South until early last spring. When Grant was commissioned Lieutenant General, this corps was brought to Ft. Monroe, forming part of Gen. Butler's army—since called the "Army of the James"—which was destined to operate against Richmond from the South side of the James. The 4th of May was fixed upon as the time for all the grand armies to move. On that day we embarked at Glocester Point, sailed down the York river, passed Ft. Monroe, and continued our way up the winding James. We landed at Bermuda Hundred on the 6th and pushed forward immediately. Having advanced several miles we halted for the night and commenced throwing up breastworks. We remained here until the 9th. Early on the morning of that day the whole command formed and took up the line of march toward the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road, which was reached about 10 o'clock without any opposition, and a party was immediately set tearing up the track. We again resumed the march toward Petersburg. Our division left the rail road and marched along the pike. About 2 o'clock the enemy was encountered near "Old Town Creek." A lively skirmish continued for some time: the enemy held very tenaciously to a strip of woods that skirted both sides of the road. He was finally dislodged from this by an attack upon the flank. A brisk fight continued for about two hours, when the enemy fell back under cover of his entrenchments. Night came on, pickets were posted, and the troops, tired and hungry, partook of a little supper, consisting of "hard tack" and coffee, made in tin cups, then, spreading their gum blankets to protect them from the damp ground, wooed sweet Morpheus, who speedily came to the relief of the weary. The enemy made two attempts during the night to force the left of our line, but each time met with a bloody repulse. In this little affair our regiment lost considerably. Next morning it was ascertained that a force had gotten in our rear. We turned about to settle with this presuming party, but found that task well done when we arrived at the scene of action, though we marched as rapidly as circumstances would permit, the heat being very oppressive. That night we marched into camp, and the remainder of the troops also returned. On the morning of the 12th we again formed during a tremendous storm of rain. The elements seemed to be against us, for the rain fell in torrents. Long lines of troops marched past us, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and a fine representation of artillery. At length we received the word "forward" and marched off; this time towards Drury's Bluff. It was ascertained that Beauregard had gone in that direction, as if he contemplated our design. Our line of march was the pike, along which a portion of the enemy passed that day. About 4 o'clock, P. M., we came up with, and opened fire upon, the rear guard with the artillery. Night approached, and the rain, which ceased during the day, commenced again. Pickets were posted, and all the troops put in position to repel attacks, then we bivouacked on the open field. Everything at hand was made use of to protect them from the cold ground; the palings around the garden of a secesh farmer sharing the common fate. A few slight alarms occurred during the night, and at early dawn the troops were aroused from their slumbers, a hastily gotten breakfast was dispatched, and every thing was ready to move onward. About 10 o'clock we heard the call "attention," and moved slowly to the left. We struck the rail road, below "Half Way Station," and halted. A reconnoitering party was sent up the road, which soon came in contact with the enemy's pickets. Part of our regiment was deployed as skirmishers on both sides of the road, and a brisk fight ensued. The enemy held an earthwork on a bluff at the left of the road, from which he opened upon us with field pieces. Our artillery was put in position, and replied with interest. An attack was made in the rear at the same time, which caused him to abandon his position. Our troops immediately occupied the work, and shelled the retreating foe severely. He then made a stand at the right of the road, and opened upon us from a battery. An attempt was made to dislodge him from this position, and a brisk engage ment was brought on, which continued till dark. Then the forces were withdrawn, and pickets posted. Our regiment had the fortune to perform part of this duty. The night was cold and damp, the men were weary, and all whose duty did not require them to keep on the alert, lay down to seek repose. Next morning, the 13th, an early move was made. An incessant fire was kept up all day by the skirmishers, with a deafening roar of artillery, as numerous duels were fought with that arm. The enemy fell back about a mile. Next day, being Sunday, was pretty quiet. On the morning of the 16th a heavy fog settled close to the earth, hiding every thing from view. Our position here proving inconvenient to the enemy, he had collected his forces for the purpose of driving us back. The heavy fog was favorable to the attempt. Our lines were to be advanced at the same time, but the enemy took the lead. His masses were hurled upon the right which was compelled to give way, not, however, without inflicting severe loss upon the assailing column. The left was then attacked by overwhelming numbers, and was compelled to fall back also. Our regt. bore a conspicuous part in this engagement, losing heavily, especially in prisoners.—Most of the regt. was upon the advance skirmish line, and could not see the approaching foe until the fog lifted. An order was sent to the 10th corps, directing it to fall back early in the engagement, but did not reach its destination at the proper time, consequently a large number were captured who might otherwise have escaped. Lieut. Barnhart, Co. D, was killed; Capt. Filler, Co. K, Lieuts. Lynch, Co. A, O'Neill, Co. C, and Weaver, Co. G, were wounded. Lieut. Col. Bennett and Lieut. Hodge, Co. C, were wounded and captured.—Col. White, Capts. Fox, Co. A, Metzgar, Co. C, Lieut. O'Connell, Co. C, Adjt. Gotshall and Ass. Surgeon Laurer, were all captured. The command devolved upon Capt. John C. Shearer. A stand was made a short distance from the field, and the enemy gave up pursuit. We marched back to our old position near Bermuda Hundred. Here the regt. participated in a number of picket fights, some approaching the magnitude of engagements. On the 19th the enemy attempted to force our line, but meeting a bloody repulse, he gave up the design.—At length the movement to the north of the James was decided upon. On the 28th we started to Bermuda Hundred. At this time a change was made in the organization of the troops. We were transferred from the 10th to the 18th corps, 2d division, 1st brigade. The brigade consisting of the 23d, 25th and 27th Massachusetts, 89th New York, 9th New Jersey and 55th Pennsylvania regiments, commanded by Gen. Stannard, as brave and good an offices as ever led troops. We embarked at Bermuda Hundred, and on the morning of the 30th our regt. landed at West Point, and marched to White House Landing on the Pamunkey river. On the 31st we drew an additional supply for our haversacks, and started for Cold Harbor. The march was a hard one. The route was strewn with overcoats, woolen blankets, and extra clothing of every description; the men becoming fatigued, threw away these articles to lighten their burden. About midnight we bivouacked along the road, having continued the march until it became necessary to halt and allow the troops to rest. Early on the 1st of June the march was resumed. The day was very hot. In the afternoon we came up with the trains of the "Army of the Potomac." Further on we came up with the 6th corps. At length our ears were greeted by the thunder of artillery, which indicated what was going on in front. About five o'clock we heard the fire of the skirmishers, the engagement having commenced. We pushed rapidly forward. At dark the action ceased. The enemy lost heavily in prisoners. On the night of the 2d the regt. was deployed along a road, amidst a drenching rain, for the purpose of protecting a wagon train, passing that way. Early upon the 3d we went on the "double quick" across a cornfield. Our ranks were thinned with fearful rapidity, but the survivors seemed not to heed the loss of their comrades, so desperate was the conflict. Having gone far enough to accomplish the object of the move—the advance of the right to straighten the line—we halted, lay down, and opened a fire, that seemed to cool the ardor of the enemy, and held all the ground gained. This advance was made in five minutes, but proved fatal to many. The loss in enlisted men was 90, killed and wounded. Many were borne away with lacerated limbs from this, their last field, death having ended their sufferings. Capt. John A. Livingston, Co. H, and Lt. Bleaney Adair, Co. F, were wounded. Lt. James H. Miller, Co. H, was wounded slightly, but did not leave the field.—Shortly after this engagement Gen. Stannard was put in command of the 1st division. The remainder of the time we were in front of Petersburg, the duties were arduous. An incessant fire was kept up by both parties, upon the skirmish lines. Night and day missels of larger dimensions were thrown from field pieces and mortars. The 18th corps was present in reserve at the springing of the mine, the 30th of July, in front of the 9th corps. On the 25th of August we were relieved by the 10th corps, and came to the north side of the Appomattox, encamped near the spot we occupied upon first arriving here in May, at the location indefinitely termed "near Bermuda Hundred." Here we enjoyed a short season of rest. The brigade was changed while here. The three Massachusetts regiments and the 9th New Jersey went to North Carolina, thus leaving our regt. alone, —the 89th New York was taken out some time before. After the enemy made the raid upon Union line stock, our regt. again went to the south side of the Appomattox, to guard against any further incursions of the kind. On the 28th of Sept. we returned to the north side, and commenced fitting up our camp. Here the 148th and 158th New York Vols. were brigaded with us; Colonel, since Brevet Brig. Gen. J. Jourdan, of the 158th, commanding. Orders came to be ready to march at 2 o'clock, A. M., the 29th. We were relieved and marched back, expecting an opportunity to partake of a soldier's breakfast. We halted a few minutes, and the boys addressed themselves to making coffee, the *sine qua non* for a meal in the army. We were soon called to attention and marched towards the front; heavy firing commenced early and we knew what was coming. We were soon upon the field. Our brigade was sent forward and became engaged quite early. The enemy was driven from two lines of intrenchments, and a charge ordered upon the third. This line consisted of several redoubts connected by breastworks. The charge was gallantly made by our brigade but was unsuccessful, the enemy being too strong for the assailing column. Capt. Shearer, whilst gallantly leading the regiment, was struck in the shoulder by a minie ball, and was compelled to leave the field. The command then devolved upon Capt. J. S. Nesbit. This officer was nobly pressing forward, unconscious of the wound received by Capt. Shearer and his absence from the field. The troops continued to advance until ordered to fall back a short distance, and hold the ground that had been gained. This was done in good order. Capt. Nesbit's clothing was pierced by several balls, yet he was unhurt. As soon as he became aware that the command devolved upon him, he assumed control, and was giving directions to those around him, when he was severely wounded. Capt. Geo. H. Hill then took command. The enemy kept up a fire of musketry and artillery throughout the day, most however passing over us. Gen. Stannard received a musked ball in the leg, but did not leave the field until dark, when the brigade was relieved and marched into the intrenchments. The regt. lost heavily in this engagement, being exposed to a galling fire from early in the morning until dark. We remained in the intrenchments until our troops abandoned Cold Harbor, which was done the 12th and 13th. Our regt. was the last of the brigade to leave the pitts, the General having selected it for the rear guard. At 2 o'clock A. M. the 13th, we quietly marched out of the intrenchments, and left the spot, which proved a final resting place for a number of our comrades. We marched to White House Landing, and that evening got aboard the steamer "Key Port." The evening of the 14th we landed at Point of Rocks, on the north side of the Appomattox, drew rations, and were ordered to be ready to march at 2 o'clock A. M. next day. Early on the 15th we were on our way toward Petersburg. The enemy's pickets were encountered about 12 o'clock and driven in. We pushed forward and soon found ourselves in front of a strong work, upon a high bluff, from which a fire of grape and canister was opened upon us. The troops upon our left had more of a circuit to perform, and were not yet up to co-operate with us against these works. Accordingly we halted and awaited the arrival of Brooks' (1st) division.—Gen. Martindale commanded ours. The enemy kept up an irregular fire all day, doing some damage, but his practice was poor, many shots falling far off the mark: this was greatly in our favor. About 4 o'clock every thing was ready for another attack, the troops upon the left having swung around, and batteries were put in position. Suddenly our batteries opened a fire that seemed to shake the ground, keeping up a continuous roar, which, echoing and re-echoing among the hills and valleys, made doleful music for the deluded followers of the Southern Star. This was more than the "chivalry" could stand, and they began to leave their works. Two lines of infantry were immediately pushed forward, and they went with a yell after the retreating foe. The polished steel, glittering in the rays of the setting sun, (for the day was beautiful) furnished a sight that ed fire on us. We took cover and opened simultaneously. A heavy fire was kept up by both parties long after night fall. The object of the advance being accomplished we were ordered to withdraw.—This was not accomplished without loss. Besides those who were killed upon the field, many of our comrades who were wounded there, have since "gone to that bourne from whence no traveller returns." We marched back to the rear and enjoyed one day's rest. On the morning of the 18th we started toward the scene of our former operations, to do another hard day's work, without any thing to appease the appetite, having been without food nearly forty-eight hours previous. But hunger on some occasions seems a stimulus to exertion. Marching and countermarching was the principal operation during the early part of the day. But at length it came to our turn to go further forward. Advantage was taken of a couple of deep ravines. In one of these we formed for the *chef d' ocuvre*. With our right resting upon the Appomattox, we advanced over a bluff that hid us from the enemy. As soon as we reached the top, a heavy fire of musketry was opened upon us. would do honor to the pen and pencil. Simultaneously we were ordered forward, and we swept across a cornfield that only a few days previously was an interesting object to the tiller of the soil. At dark we halted. Two powerful works were wrested from the enemy, some prisoners and eighteen pieces of artillery remained in our hands as trophies of the day's work. Lt. Bloomhall, Co. B, and Lt. Shorb, Co. G, were wounded. The loss, however, this day was not very heavy. It fell upon our brigade to do the picketing that night, thus being obliged to keep on the alert, we found that we need not expect the coveted and much needed repose night generally affords: but weary watching and marching the two previous nights, we prepared for another wakeful tour of duty. At 5 o'clock the next day (16th) another attack was made and the pickets were used as skirmishers. The captured works were greatly strengthened, and artillery placed in them. Fire opened from these and soon silenced a battery that proved a little annoying during the day. The smoke of the guns settled close to the earth, thus rather prematurely obscuring the light of day and scenting the air with the villainous sulphur. Amid this deafening roar the infantry advanced; common conversation could not be heard, and commands had to be given in a boisterous tone to make them audible.—Capt. G. H. Hill, as brave an officer as ever trod upon a battle field, commanded the regiment. We were ordered to "go forward and engage the enemy." As we advanced we could see the foe awaiting us.—We advanced quite close to his position, and he open-At the appointed time the line was formed, and the troops marched towards the James. Capt. Hill commanded the regiment. This was a fatal day to many, but the survivors won a lasting wreath of glory. Pontoons were thrown across the river during the night, below Aiken's Landing, and at daylight the troops crossed. The enemy's pickets were encountered a short distance from the river, driven in and some prisoners captured. We came in front of, and received the fire of Ft. Harrison. The 1st, Stannard's division, charged this in front, our division, Heckman's, operating on the flank. The enemy gave way before this vigorous charge, and our troops triumphantly entered his vacated works. Beyond the line already captured was another, consisting of strong redoubts, and fortifications, connected by breastworks. It was desirable that this line should be captured. One Regiment, the 2d Pa. Artillerry, gallantly charged these works, and were most all captured. The enemy was assisted in this day's operations by the gunboats on the James, which threw shell of mammoth dimentions, but doing comparatively little damage, in proportion to the metal thrown. About 3 o'clock P. M. we were ordered to be ready to move forward at a moment's notice. About 4 o'clock, Col. Jourdan rode up to Capt. Hill, and said "Capt., I want your regiment to charge that work and take it." Sufficient support was to be at hand to enable us to hold the works if entered. The regiment advanced slowly, at first, then fixing bayonets, started off "double quick." The enemy held his fire until it came in good range, and opened. Shell went howling through the air; grape and canister were poured in among us, as fast as the enemy could load and fire his pieces. Such a tremendous fire could not be received without having a telling effect. The ranks were thinned with fearful rapidity; undaunted the line swept onward under the concentrated fire of three batteries now so close that the features of the men at the guns could be distinctly seen, every charge could be heard rammed home, and the word "*fire*" heard at every discharge. When within fifty yards of the works the regiment halted. This was done to await the proferred support, out it was soon ascertained that no asistance was to be expected from it. Here the prize that was almost within our grasp, had to be given up, for the ranks were so thinned that the remainder could not sustain the unequal strife, then the enemy sallied out, doubtless, with the intention of capturing the little band. Seeing no assistance at hand, the regiment marched off by the "*left oblique*," under cover of a strip of woods. The effort was not, upon the whole, crowned with success, because the number of the assailants was not sufficient to accomplish the task. The wounded not able to leave the field, were captured. The color-bearer, Augustin Flanigan, fell while boldly advancing the colors; Sergt. Hammer, now Lt. Hammer of Co. K sieged them as they fell from the hands of his wounded comrade, and nobly bore them from the field. Lt. Adair, Co. H was killed, Capt. O'Neil, Co. I was wounded and captured, since paroled, Capt Hill was wounded in the hip, but refused to leave the field. The operations closed at night. Next day the enemy made two unsuccessful attempts to retake the works but met with a bloody repulse each time. Our regiment is now in the Fort, but since it was entered by its present occupants, the name has been changed to Ft. Burnham. When our regiment started in the campaign it was 1400 strong, but now it reports only 373 for duty. Thinking I have already exceeded the proper limit, I will close. At present, all is quiet.

"OCCASIONAL."

A KIND WORD FOR "MOTHER."—Despise not thy mother when she is old. Age may wear and waste a mother's beauty, strength, limbs, senses, and estate; but her relation as mother is as the sun when it goes forth in its night, for it is always in the meridian, and knoweth no evening. The person may be gray headed, but her mother relation is ever in its flourish. It may be autumn, yea, winter with a woman, but with the mother, as mother, it is always spring. Alas, how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless we are in all her anxieties and kindness! But when she is dead and gone, when the cares and coldness of the world come withering to our hearts when we experience how hard it is to find true sympathy—how few will befriend us in misfortune—then it is that we think of the mother we have lost.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 9, 1864.

CONGRESS opened Monday. The President's message, which we shall give in full next week, was read in the two houses Tuesday afternoon.

HON. SALMON P. CHASE has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by the President, and his appointment confirmed by the Senate. A grand stride forward from Taney to Chase. "The world *does* move."

COMMISSIONED.—Hon. Alexander King has been commissioned President Judge of this district by Gov. Curtin. Thus a great deal of rascality has been wasted in the attempt to defraud Mr. King out of the position to which he has been legally elected. We give in another column the opinion of Attorney General Meredith, furnished to us, officially from Harrisburg. The case is made so conclusive, and *final*, that we presume that the *futurus esse* Judge Kimmell, will not attempt to controvert it.

THE TWO QUESTIONS.

It is asserted since the election by republican papers, that in re-electing Mr. Lincoln the people declared themselves for the principle of the "To whom it may concern" letter. On the other hand the New York *Times*, supposed to be in close relations with the administration, tells the rebels they are mistaken as to the position of the North on the slavery question:—

"There is nothing about slavery that would prevent the North from making peace to-morrow if it could. It is quite willing to leave the whole disposal of that subject to future peaceful and constitutional action. In no form or degree is the adherence of the South to slavery a part of our *casus belli*; Nor do we fight to overthrow state rights. The North is still for maintaining to the last iota every right reserved to the states by the constitution. We want no consolidated government, and would tolerate none. So far as respects veritable constitutional state rights, we make no quarrel with the South."

David Dudley Field made similar declarations in a speech at a meeting to celebrate Mr. Lincoln's re-election. He said:—

"Every one of us knows that many of those who spoke and voted for the re-election of our present chief magistrate, dissented strongly from some of his acts. They are, of course, free to oppose a repetition of them. If the election does not signify our indiscriminate approval of the acts of the administration, much less does it signify an approval of any particular plan of reconstruction, as it is called. There are those who voted for Mr. Lincoln, and perhaps a majority of them, who think that no reconstruction is necessary; that in the eye of the law the Union is still unbroken; and that all the government has to do is to put down the rebellion, and that all the rebels need to do, is to submit to the laws."

It is evident that there is still a wide difference of opinion among the dominant party as to terms of peace and reconstruction, and especially as to slavery. It is doubtful whether a majority of the party would vote for the doctrine of the "to whom it may concern" letter. But, what needs now to be said, and accepted, is, that this controversy is now a thing of the past. It has ended by its own limitations. The rebels have told us unanimously by their congress, for the twentieth time, that they will not come back to the Union, even if we let them hold on to slavery under the constitution.—Moreover, the loyal states have given formal notice that they intend to abolish slavery throughout the whole Union by an amendment to the constitution. This they can constitutionally do. Thus the whole matter is settled for all time to come, and in conquering the rebels we compel them not only to submit to the constitution as it is, but as it is to be. Now the whole controversy is removed from the forum to the battle field, unless some party shall undertake to procure a reversal of the popular decision. The form of amending the constitution has yet to be gone through, indeed, but the character of the members elect to the next Congress shows that the matter is already fully settled by the people. And so evident is this that it is possible enough of the opposition members may yield to the urgent logic of events to carry the emancipation amendment through Congress at the pending session. It is clear that in every respect it is desirable to complete the constitutional abolition of slavery ot the earliest moment. It will sweep all the theoretical and practical difficulties out of the way of reconstruction. Slavery legally removed, there will be no further need of extraordinary oaths or other tests of loyalty in the reclaimed states. All repentant rebels included in the president's amnesty may then resume their citizenship by taking the oath of loyalty to the constitution, and reconstsuction will be a simple affair.

Neither will the question of state rights give us much trouble. The North has not renounced the orignal doctrine, and the South does not half believe the distortion of it upon which secession is based. In the confederacy it is already practically repudiated, and Jeff. Davis threatens war against North Carolina and Georgia if they attempt to secede from his government. The states are sovereign and independent under tha constitution, and that sovereignty will be respected and maintai ned but it is a sovereignty within the scope and limitations so well defined in the constitution. The thing is true of the general government. And a right to secede no more follows from the sovereignty of the state, than the right to expel a state from the Union follows from the sovereignty of the general government. Each is sovereign, but only over its own matters. In fact the rebel leaders know well enough that their version of state sovereignty is illogical and untenable. They use it to delude and mislead their own people; they will not adhere to it if they shall succeed in establishing a government of their own. Their will be no serious difficulty in re-establishing the Union on account of the southern caricature of the states rights theory. It will perish with the rebellion.

SPEAKER COLFAX.—There was a brilliant ovation to the Hon. Schuyler Colfax in Philadelphia at the Assembly Buildings, on Thursday evening. Mr. Colfax made a few remarks upon the glorious result of the recent election, adding that our only terms to the insurgent States were an allegiance to the Government, and acknowledgement of the Constitution as the supreme law of the land. The Hon. Wm. D. Kelly and Myer Strouse also delivered addresses.

HON. JAMES SPEED, of Kentucky, has been appointed by the President Attorney General of United States, to fill the vacancy occaioned by the resignation of Judge Bates. The Washington *Chronicle* says:—Mr. Speed has filled in his own State positions of honor and importance, and will, we feel assured, reflect credit upon the President who has selected him to succeed so unexceptionable a gentleman as the one named.

The Richmond Whig on Gen. Sherman's Movements.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 30th ult., says: "There is no very important news beyond the confirmation of the report that the enemy (Sherman), sent off in the direction of the sea coast a small body of cavalry the day before yesterday. They struck the railroad between Savannah and Augusta, at Waynesboro', thirty-six miles from Augusta, and are said by some to have plundered a passenger train there. Yesterday, we are informed, the expedition had been intercepted, part of the raiders captured, and the rest of them driven back on Sherman's main body. The object of this movement is easily seen. This party of cavalry were on their way to Beaufort to carry the intelligence of Sherman's position to his Government, and communicate his wants and plans." In a lengthy editorial on the situation, the *Whig* remarks:—"While we do not effect to be a judge of military matters, we cannot but regret the absence of Hood. When he cut off Sherman's communications above Atlanta, we supposed he intended to fortify himself upon the railroad, and fight him when he came out to restore them. If he should chose a bolder game—the game he is now pursuing—we thought, of course, Hood was to follow in his rear and cut all communication in that direction, while all Georgia was to rise in his front. In that view of the case, we could see nothing better for Sherman's army than absolute annihilation. But it seems that our calculations were all wrong. Hood plays no part in this interesting drama. His army has been sent entirely off, away across the Tennessee River, and at the last accounts were doing nothing, most vigorously. We do not know who planned this campaign, nor are we competent to pronounce judgement on military matters; but it does appear to us that the policy pursued in this case marvellously resembles that pursued in several others of not very ancient occurrence—which sent a portion of Bragg's forces to Vicksburg just before he was attacked by Rosencrans, and which despatched Longstreet to Tennessee at the critical moment, when Grant had assembled all his forces from all quarters, and was about to make his attack at Missionary Ridge. It may be a policy strictly military, but it is very much in opposition to common sense, which tells us that—*ceteris paribus*—two men are stronger than one, and that if it be an object to defeat an enemy, it is certainly best to have as large a force as possible to do it with. Hood's men have been for weeks without an enemy before them. In that time they might have been at Macon, in Sherman's rear, and were they there Sherman's destruction would have been inevitable. So at least it seems to us. Let us, however, hope for the best, and, among other good thing, that the President will stay at home when the Southern armies meet with any more bad luck."

THE RICHMOND PAPERS ON GEN. SHERMAN.—The comments of the Richmond *Press* on Sherman's movements are painfully ludicrous—a mixture of bluster and of apprehention. The *Examiner* of the 25th and of the 28th affords a remarkable contrast in its opinion. On the 26th it thought that if Sherman should reach Beaufort he "will have severed every railroad between Georgia and Virginia;" aud that, operating from Beaufort, he could destroy these roads repeatedly. It concluded thence that it was "highly important that Sherman should never take Augusta or reach Beaufort." On the 28th it thought that he could only march across the country, and could do "absolutely nothing," but that that would not injure the country, and that it was not worth while to disturb "Lee's army, or any other army, on Sherman's account." The *Enquirer* of the 29th, in the opening of an editorial, proclaims that Sherman has been "repulsed and driven back wherever he "has attempted to advance, his army is now harrassed on its flank and rear, and is manfully resisted in front," and in the conclusion of the article says that "Sherman's *successful* march westward" is a great moral defeat to the Rebel cause and further admits that "while Hood's army is "switched off in a side track at Tuscumbia, Sherman is rushing like a steam engine along the railroads of Georgia, penetrating the very heart of "the Confedracy." The endeavor to cover up the sharp punishment which Sherman is inflicting in the vitals of the rebellion is evidentiy unsuccessful.—*Baltimore American.*

GEN. A. H. COFFROTH was in town last week looking somewhat as if the "melancholy days" had come, the "saddest of the year." He still cherishes the delusion that he is elected to Congress, and thinks it highly unbecoming for Gen. Koontz to aspire to ths seat when his majority is made up solely of the villianous army vote. Still as he fears that Congress may think soldiers had a right to vote, the General concluded that he would be prepared for winning the seat in some other way.—He cast his eye over the returns of the various districts in the several counties, and found that North Ward, Chambersburg, had given Koontz more majority than is claimed for him in the dissrict, and could the North Ward box be set aside, it would make Coffroth Congressman. Happy thought! A tilt was therefore made at the North Ward, and we learn that an affidavit has been made, nnder the direction of Gen. Coffroth, alleging frauds in the North Ward. We bid the Gen. speed in his mission. Hadn't he bettor go the whole figure and have an affidavit made that the entire Somerset election was fraudulent? That would be doing the thing in some sort of style, and with just as much foundation in truth and honesty as there is in an assault upon the North ward. We affectionately advise the General to "go in" freely; insist that every vote cast for Koontz was a fraud, and keep insisting upon it until Congress pays his mileage and per diem as contestant. If he can't exactly get into Congress, he can be next to the fellow that does!—*Franklin Repository.*

RECRUITING.—Recruiting is busy in New York and some other cities, about one half of the recruits being substitutes and the other half volunteers. In New York they are obtained for about $400, for two years; and men liable to draft find it to their interest to obtain substitutes *now*. The price would at once go up if a draft were ordered; and all men liable to draft should therefore take into consideration whether it is not best to provide against future contingencies. We do not say that a draft is probable, nor must we be understood as thinking that one is at all likely; but it is one of the things that *may* happen, and prudent men (who are pairiotic also) will calculate whether it is not better to put a soldier in the field at a comparatively low rate, and so be sure against whatever may happen.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

THE people of Connecticut, in anticipation of another call for troops, are already at work recruiting. The work of raising men for the army should be at once commenced and vigorously prosecuted all over the country. More than that, it should not be allowed to slacken for a moment until the war is ended.

Ladies' Furs.

The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Important to Drafted Men.

Some of those drafted, have been laboring under a mistake in supposing that they can be exempted on the evidence of having furnished a substitute through any mustering officer. Indeed several such cases have already occurred, of men drafted, who instead of reporting to the Provost Marshal, imagine they have secured a substitute when they get a volunteer already in the service to credit himself on such a draft. This is all in violation of strict regulation, and will result in pecuniary loss as well as great trouble to those depending upon this mode for securing substitutes. After a man is drafted, and even before his muster in, he is still considered in the service. The same is of course the claim of the volunteer, so that if a drafted man could be exempt on the credit of a soldier already in the service, the Government would gain no men, and our armies would very soon be depleted for the want of re-enforcements. All drafted men must furnish their substitutes through the Provost Marshals of the several districts, and no man is elligible for substitution until he passes the examination of the conscription board. Those paying money for substitutes must bear these facts in mind, if they desire to protect themselves from loss.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia, has been purchased by George W. Childs, the well known book publisher. Messrs. Swain & Abeil. after tweny-eight years of successful management of the paper, retire with a fortune estimated at several millions of dollars.

THE CHICAGO *Post*, a well-known Democratic organ in the West, is out in favor of the proposed amendment to the Constitution forever abolishing slavery.

Attorney General Meredith's Opinion in the Matter of Granting a Commission to Judge King.

The election of Judges is provided for by the Act of 15th April, 1851. The 6th section of that Act provides that in case of the election of President Judge of any Judicial District, composed of two or more counties, the Clerks of the Return Judges of each county shall make out a fair statement of all the votes that shall have been given at such election within the county for every person voted for, which shall be signed by said Judges and attested by the Clerks. This statement is required to be produced at a meeting of the Return Judges of the District.—The duty of the Return Judges of the District is set forth in the 6th section, which provides that they shall cast up the several county returns and make a sufficient number of copies of a general return of all the votes given for such officer in said District, all of which they shall certify, and one of which they shall transmit to the Secretary of the Commonwealth in the manner provided in the Act. The 10th section of the Act requires the Governor to grant Commissions to the persons elected.

The District return Judges of the 16th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Somerset and Fulton, have transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth a return in which they state that they have not included the Bedford county return of soldiers' votes, a copy of which they annex, and they assign as a reason for not including it, that said return was not certified to by nine of the return Judges of Bedford county. The return in question is signed by thirteen of the County return Judges, forming therefore a majority of the whole number. The reason assigned for not including this return is palpably insufficient. As the authority of the return Judges concerns matters of a public nature, a majority may act at a meeting lawfully assembled, and their meeting is presumed to be lawful in the absence of proof to the contrary.

The clause in the 79th section of the Act of 1839 providing that the returns shall be signed by all the Judges present, does not govern the present case, and if it did it would be construed as directory merely and second, it would be presumed that the return was signed by all the Judges then present, in the absence of proof to the contrary.

If the said soldiers' vote of Bedford county be included, Alexander King has a majority of all the votes in the District and is elected President Judge.

The question on which the Governor requests my opinion is whether it is the duty of the Governor to to include the said soldiers' vote, in ascertaining to whom the Commission should be granted.

The District return Judges have stated in their return that Francis M. Kimmell having received the highest number of votes is duly elected.

This statement is of no effect whatever. The law gives them no authority to declare who is elected. Their duty is simply to cast up the county returns and make a general return of all the votes given for the office. In this respect the Act of 1851, regulating the election of Judges, differs from the Act of 1839, the 82d section of which, relating to the election of Members of Congress, and of the State Senate and the House, provides that the District return Judges shall also return the name of the person or persons elected, and the 83d section provides that the return Judges shall in every case transmit to each of the persons elected to serve in Congress, or the State Legislature a certificate of his election. It would not be difficult to suggest reasons for this difference, but it is enough to say that the Legislature has thought fit to make it, and that the present case must be governed by the Act of 1851.

The Governor then has before him the return of the District return Judges, from which he is to ascertain who is the person entitled to receive the Commission. This is to be done by counting the votes given for the several candidates, and of course the candidate having a majority of the votes is legally elected and should be commissioned.

In counting the votes, I am of the opinion that the Governor has no more right to throw out the soldiers' vote of Bedford county, than he would have to throw out the whole vote of any one of the counties in the District. It is true that the District return Judges state that they have not included it, but they return a copy of the county return of it, and the Governor, by refusing under such circumstances to count it, would be acting as illegally as the District return Judges themselves.

In fact the paper transmitted by the District return Judges to the Secretary of the Commonwealth as their return, taking the whole of it together, does clearly show that Alexander King had a majority of the votes in the District for President Judge, and is duly elected to that office, and in my opinion the Governor is bound to grant him a commission.

(Signed) W. H. MEREDITH,
Att'y Gen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Nov. 30, 1864.

PRYOR.—The great long-haired warrior, who was promoted from Brigadier General to Captain, has gone North, under a special escort of "mudsills"——as in fomer times he would have styled them—and it is still an open question whether his capture cannot more properly be considered a desertion of the waning Rebellion. It seems certain that he came to the picket line ostensibly to exchange papers, but it is equally certain that he must have known that we allowed no such intercourse with the enemy at that point, and that he would not be allowed to return. However this may be, he manifested no surprise or chagrin at being captured, and during all his sojourn here seemed to regard the affair as a rather pleasant episode. If such men as Roger A. Pryor—disgraced though he was—desert the Rebel cause, it becomes an interesting question as to who may be counted on for fidelity.—*Washington Correspondent Phila. Inquirer.*

The Sixteenth District.

Hon. ALEXANDER KING has received his commission as President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, by the decision of the Attorney-General. As this matter must create considerable debate in Congress, in the Legislature, and elsewhere among the interested parties, I give below the official vote in the counties composing this Judicial and Congressional District, for reference:—

	King, Rep.	Kimmel, Dem.
Fraklin county	3431	3477
Fulton county	518	801
Soldiers' vote	19	5
Bedford county	1747	2378
Soldiers' vote	299	105
Somerset county	2440	1565
	8453	8331
	8331	
Hon. A King's maj.	122	

The aggregate of the soldier's vote sought to be thrown out by the return judges from Bedford county is 403.

According to the decision of the Attorney-General in regard to the judgeship, General KOONTZ, Republican, is legally elected to Congress. The Attorney-General, however, makes a distinction between the duties of the Return Judges in a Judicial election and their powers in a Congressional or Representative election, assuming that in the former the Return Judges have no right to *declare who is elected*, but only to give the official returns and the summing up thereof from which the Governor decides who is entitled to the commission, which he issues. But in the case of a Congressional or Representative election the judges are to decide for themselves, giving the certficates of election to the candidate who has the highest vote. This apparently leaves KOONTZ out in the cold.

The following is the official vote for Congressman:

	Koontz, R.	Coffroth, D.
Adams county	2233	2644
Soldiers' vote	282	115
Franklin county	3598	3457
Fulton county	513	803
Soldiers' vote	39	12
Bedford county	1740	2410
Soldiers' vote	405	141
Somerset county	2512	1592
	11,242	11,174
	11,174	
General Koontz's maj.	68	

Bedford Legislative District.

In the Representative Districts composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, the Return Judges threw out the soldiers' vote of Bedford and Fulton, aggregating some 463 votes, 351 of which were for the Republican candidates, thus returning Messrs. MEYERS and FINDEEY, Democrats, by 71 majority. The election of these gentlemen will be contested by Messrs. ARMSTRONG and Ross on the assembling of the Legislature, which will doubtless do justice to the matter. It will be seen by the official vote that THE INQUIRER of the 18th of October was right in placing the names of ARMSTRONG and ROSS (Republicans) in its list of members elect:—

	Republicans.		Democrats.	
	Armstrong.	Ross.	Meyers.	Findley.
Somerset	2467	2499	1586	1596
Bedford	1741	1741	2407	2408
Soldiers	311	305	106	109
Fulton	516	514	802	800
Soldiers	40	40	6	6
	5075	5099	4907	4920

Armstrong, Republican, over Meyers 168
Armstrong, Republican, over Findley 155
Ross, Republican, over Meyers 192
Ross, Republican, over Findley 178
Harrisburg Correspondent of the Phila Inquirer.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Details of the Battle at Franklin--Thirty Stand of Colors Captured.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 2.—I have received full accounts of the late battle at Franklin and its outskirts, which must be chronicled as one of the most brilliant in its general results of the whole war.

For three days sharp skirmishing was kept up during the retirement of our army from Duck river to Franklin, during which time a multiplicity of exploits and successes resulted to the national army.

General Cox conducted the rearguard, and on the 29th ult., achieved a splendid victory over the rebels at Spring Hill, while General Gilson's cavalry gained a series of important successes over Forrest's advance, under Roddy, on the pike between Trevine (?) and Spring Hill.

During the afternoon of the 30th ult. the rebel army sorely pressed us, under Hood, who had Cheatham's and Stewart's corps, and a portion of Dick Taylor's command, numbering in all over 22,000 men,

Owing to Cox's gallant check at Spring Hill, a portion of the 4th and 23d Corps were enabled to gain Franklin early in the day, where they threw up light breastworks, extending from one end to the other of the curves in the river, and behind which our entire infantry command took position.

At 4 o'clock precisely the entire rebel force made a charge and succeeded in making a temporary break in our centre, commanded by Wagner.—With characteristic impetuosity, the soldiers of Cheatham's corps dashed into the breastworks, co-operating with an attacking party on their left, in an attempt to envelop and destroy our left.—In the nick of time the troops of Wagner were rallied, and, throwing their whole force upon the rebels, drove back the storming party in great disorder, capturing several hundred prisoners. Four times after the rebels charged our works in three lines, and were as often repulsed with great slaughter. The rebels numbered nearly four to our one, as nearly half of the 4th and 23d corps were in reserve. Our breastworks were only knee high.—They lost in killed and wounded three times as many as we did, while the number of their wounded is at least six times more than ours, most of our men being wounded in the head, arms, and breast. The artillery fire of the enemy was made with great precision, but their ammunition consisted chiefly of shot and shell, while for two hours immense quantities of more murderous missles were hurled with fearful fury into the rebel lines. All the attempts of the rebels to gain a permanent advantage were frustrated, and at dark the Federal position was unchanged, while the rebels retired under cover of the woods, south of the Columbus Pike. The rebel loss, as above stated, is fully 6,000, including over 1,000 prisoners, an unusual number of which were officers. Our loss reached a total of about 1,000.

An artillery duel was kept up till nearly midnight, when our forces commenced crossing the Herpeth river, bring all our trains and paraphernalia over in safety before daylight. The enemy then retired to Wilson, four miles from this city, at which point our front line confronts the enemy.

The falling back of the army is in accordance to the programme, and the battle at Franklin, although one of the most brilliant form, was an incomplete affair, and brought about owing to the necessity of checking the rebel advance, and insure the safe crossing of the river by our troops.

LATER.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 2.—Additional reports received increase the magnitude of the late victory at Franklin. Thirty stand of colors were captured by the Union forces of Gen. Stanly's corps; the 49th Indiana captured five; the 88th Illinois three; General Reilly's old brigade 18, and the 23d Corps captured four.

Gen. Stanly, commanding the 4th Corps, had a very narrow escape, having had his horse killed under him, and was shot in the right shoulder, the ball traversing the back, and going out the left shoulder. He is in the city, and though suffering considerably, is still attending to duty.

It is confirmed that Gen. Pat Cleburne, of Tennessee, is killed.

General Kimball, commanding the 2d Division of General Stanly's corps, in the heat of battle passed a rebel major general, who told him he was mortally wounded. His men succeeeded in carrying off the body.

It is believed that Hood's main army is threatening Murfreesboro, and Forrest's rebel cavalry is making a demonstration on our front and right flank.

Commander Fitch is here with a fleet of ironclads, and sufficient forces have arrived to insure not only the safety of Nashville, but another Union victory in case of a battle under any circumstances.

Millitary men all unite in the opinion that Generals Stanly and Schofield conducted the retirement from Pulaski in the face of the enemy with admirable skill, crowning all with the magnificent Union victory at Franklin.

Another Rebel Raid--Capture of New Creek--Cumberland Threatened Again--Destruction of Government Property.

We have again to chronicle one of those periodical visits of Rebel marauders and plunderers, to this vicinity, to which we have been subjected ever since the beginning of the war.

On Monday last, at about 11 o'clock, A. M., three or four hundred Rebel cavalry, as estimated by some persons who saw them, belonging to the different band that have so often been infesting this locality, suddenly appeared at New Creek, and having completely surprised the garrison stationed there, captured it almost without resistance. In fact it is said the fort was taken and the guns turned upon our men before they fully realized their situation.

Our troops there being portions of the Fifth and Sixth West Va., Regiments, and numbering about three hundred men, were all captured, except what few may have escaped to the mountains in the confusion.

The extensive Government buildings used for Quartermaster and Commissary purposes were all destroyed with their contents that could not be carried away.

A large number of horses and cattle were also captured. The whole loss to the Government is estimated at a very large amount, but not knowing the facts we forbear speaking on the subject.

Cumberland, of course, was much excited in anticipation of a visit from the same party, and on Tuesday night it is said the pickets at Wiley's Ford were driven in. Up to this time, however, no enemy has made his appearance.

We dislike very much to say anything condemnatory of our military authorities, but cannot refrain on this occasion. If the facts be true as we have heard this has been one of the most inexcusable blunders of the war. It was a complete surprise in broad day light, and that too with a knowledge of the fact that an enemy was near.—We have no words to express our feelings at such conduct. We do not know where the blame properly attaches, if there be any, but we do hope that the proper authorities will take the matter in hand and fully investigate it and punish the guilty parties whoever they may be.—*Cumberland Civilian Thursday, 1st inst.*

Sherman Only 6 Miles from Savannah!--The City to be Defended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

The Washington *Republican* of this evening says:

By the arrival of a Government transport at Fortress Monroe last evening, the Government has received advices from Savannah to the 2d of December.

When the steamer left information had reached Savannah that Sherman's advance was within six miles of that city.

This does not conflict with the news brought by the Steamer Belle, which arrived on Saturday night, that the Savannah papers of the 30th announced that Sherman's main army was within forty miles of that city. Those papers do not state at what date he was that distance from the city.

A gentleman recently from Savannah informs us that there are no important defences on the west side of Savannah.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—The special correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing from Ft. Monroe, last evening, reports the arrival of the steamer General Lyon from Savannah with 702 released prisonees.

At the time the General Lyon left, on last Thursday night, the latest news received from Savannah was to the effect that Sherman occupied Millen, Ga., and that his cavalry was scouring several miles out from the town, meeting with but little resistance.

Every effort was being made for the defence of Savannah. Our prisoners report that boys of 13 years and even women were assisting in the trenches and earthworks.

Sherman was slowly but surely advancing to the coast, and no doubt of his success need be entertained.

General Thomas' Army.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2.—This morning's *Journal* says General Thomas has abandrned his strong position at Franklin and has formed his line of battle within three miles of Nashville. Yesterday the two hostile armies were engaged in skirmishing, and the rattle of musketry could plainly be heard in the streets of Nashville. A battle, terrible in fury, is imminet, but we do not believe General Thomas has any fears of the result. He is not as weak as he would make the rebels believe, and can offer battle to better advantage to himself in front of Nashville than any other point. His left wing rests on Murfreesboro, and when strengthened by the forces at Chattanooga, it will be strong enough to close upon Hood's rear and cut off his retreat.

The rebel general is pressing blindly forward, and Thomas prepared a trap, the bait of which the foe is too eager to nibble.

Each hour the threads of the net are moro completely woven. We will not tremble for the result, but will feel strong and hopeful for the cause, and confidently look for victory to perch upon our banners.

Our troops are here, and General Thomas is an able commander. We predict the rebel arms will meet with a terrible disaster. Thomas has altered his plans, and will either capture or destroy the rebel army.

Fight with Conscripts in Fulton Couty.

MCCONNELLSBURG, Pa., December 3.—A fight occurred at Timber Ridge, near this place, yesterday, between a portion of Company F, 201st regiment of Pennsylvania mounted infantry, and some delinquent conscripts of this county. It having been ascertained that a number of them would be congregated at a shooting match, measures were taken to secure the party. The soldiers advanced to the spot, and as Provost Marshal Houpt went forward to hold a parley, the conscripts cried ont, "It is the Provost Marshal," and immediately a number of shots were fired at him, none of which took effect.

The soldiers then opened fire, and a general fight ensued that lasted for about an hour. The deserters were finally driven over two hills, skirmishing being kept up the whole way. Owing to the fact that the fighting was carried on principally in the woods, the casualties were slight. The conscripts lost one man killed and two wounded. None of our men were injured. One of the wounded men fell into our hands. The remainder of the party, being familiar with the country, fled to the mountains.

The forces were under the command of Captain Maloney, an efficient officer, and more affairs of this kind may be speedily looked for, as it is determined to bring these outlaws and incendiaries to justice.

Retreat of Early Confirmed—His Troops Gone to Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

A person who arrived here last night from Madison Court House, Va., reports that on the 25th of November a long wagon train, belonging to three brigades of Early's army, passed through that place. The troops had previously passed down the Valley, and it was the general impression that their destination was Richmond. On Monday last Kershaw's division, of Early's command, passed down in the same direction.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 5.

SENATE—There was a large attendance, 51 members being present at roll-call. Mr. Nathan A. Farwell appeared from Maine, in place of Secretary Fessenden resigned. After the necessary proceedings of organization, Mr. Sherman offered a bill to purchase or construct six steam revenue-cutters for the Lakes. Mr. Lane introduced a bill for the relief of the Kansas militia. The hour of meeting was fixed at noon. Adjournad.

HOUSE.—More than 150 members answered at roll call. The seat of Mr. Stebbins, of the 1st New-York District, was filled by Dwight Townsend, elected to fill the vacancy. Three members from Louisiana appeared, but their papers went to the election committee. Charles D. Poston delegate from Arizona, was duly qualified. Mr. Davis moved an inquiry into the expediency of amending the Constitution by striking out the section prohibiting tax on exports from one State to another. Mr. Pendleton called for information concerning the interviews between Howell Cobb and Col. Key, in June, 1862, about exchange of prisoners. Mr. Cox moved an inquiry into the expediency of reducing duties on coffee, sugar, tea &c. Laid on the table. Mr. Morrill moved an inquiry into the expediency of establishing a sinking fund to pay off the public debt. Mr. Washburne moved that in any amendments to the Internal Revenue bill the Committee shall report to tax whiskey on hand. A motion to lay on the table was lost, 47 to 68, and the resolution was agreed to, 53 to 51. Adjourned.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Levi McGregor, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, by the Register of Bedford Co., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JACOB BECKLY,
Dec. 9, 1864-6t. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford Co. to distribute the balance in the hands of Geo. W. Householder, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Wm. Sparks, late of East Providence Tp., dec'd, to and among the persons legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bedford, on Friday, the 23d day of December, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to attend to the duties of his appointment.
Dec. 9, 1864-3t. J. R. DURBORROW.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to distribute the balance in hands of John G. Feight, Administrator of John R. Feight, late of Napier township, dec'd, to and among the persons legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bedford, on Thursday, the 22d of December, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to perform the duties of his appointment.
Dec. 9, 1864-2t J. R. DURBORROW,

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—I hereby caution all persons not to hunt, fish, destroy timber or trespass on my property, in any way whatever, as I will prosecute any person that disregards this notice.
Dec. 9, 1864-2t.* WILLIAM WEIMER.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
dec.9,'64-3m. Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

THE LAST NOTICE.

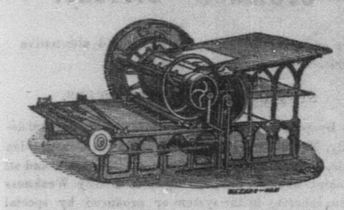
Subscribers to Bedford Inquirer, Save Costs.

I HAVE placed my accounts in the hands of the following Justices of the Peace for collection: Those of persons indebted to me in Middle and South Woodberry, with Jacob Brenneman, Woodberry; those of Hopewell, Broad Top and Liberty with John Major, Hopewell; those of West Providence, Monroe and Bloody Run with Dr. Jacob A. Mann; those of St. Clair and Union with Thomas Oldham; those of Schellsburg and Napier with John W. Hull; those of Harrison and Juniata with David Miller, and those of East Providence with Simon Nycum, with orders to collect by due process of law.
J. R. DURBORROW.
Bedford, Dec. 2, 1864-3t.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House."
Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 9, 1864.



THE INQUIRER is a better medium than any other paper, for communicating with the people of Bedford county. It has a circulation of over twelve hundred and steadily increasing. Advertisements in this paper, reach a thousand readers more, that they would, published in any other paper that circulates in this county. tf.

WANTED.—An apprentice to the printing business will be received at this office. A boy fifteen years of age or upwards, of good inteligence, the more education the better, of good habits and industrious. To such a boy a good opportunity will be offered, to learn the art of printing, and the additional opportunity of improvement and advancement in his education.

BROOKS SERIES of Arithmetics for sale at *introduction prices*, at the Drug and Book Store of Dr. B. F. Harry, Bedford Pa. Agent.

To Our Subscribers.

Our subscribers are reminded that it requires money to print the INQUIRER. Every thing we use costs money. Will our subscribers bear this in mind and remember us the coming Court term, if not sooner?

☞ All subscriptions paid before the first of December next will be creditedat our advance rates, of two dollars a year. If payment is delayed after that time, the rates will be increased, in accordance with our publications,

☞ After the first of January next no paper will be sent out of the county, unless paid for in advance. We hope our subscribers out of the county will not take this amiss. But the large and thus far increasing expenses, in the printing business, makes us fee that in order to carry it on successfully, a cash system as nearly as may be, must be adopted.

We are obliged to defer to a future issue several letters from the army.

HORSE STOLEN.—A horse, saddle and bridle was stolen from the stable of Thos. Jamison Tuesday night, after nine o'clock.

Rev. Samuel Yingling was in town during the week. His numerous friends were very glad to see him.

THE 55TH REGIMENT.—A clearly written account of the operations of the 55th Pa. Regt. since the spring campaign opened, is given on our first page.

LICENSE.—For the information of many of our country friends who are in the habit of drawing instruments of writing, we will inform them that every person, other than one holding a license as a lawyer or claim agent, whose business it is to draw deeds, bonds, mortgages, wills, writs, or other legal papers, or to examine titles to real estate, shall be regarded as a conveyancer and must pay a license of $10, or in default thereof, are liable, upon conviction, to imprisonment not exceeding two years and a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Mr. Antonio Arrichi, an Italian, and a convert from Romanism to the Protestant faith, delivered a lecture in the M. E. church last Monday evening. This young man had been educated in the faith of the Romish church, and was strongly attached to the religion of his fathers. His portrayal of the religious condition of Italy was exceedingly dark. Mr. A.'s experience in the school of a monk, his connection with the army of Garibaldi, his confinement as a prisoner of war for two years, and subsequent escape to this country, were related at considerable length, and listened to with close attention by a large congregation. This gentleman is now a student in Dickinson College, preparing himself for the work of the ministry in his native land.

"OUR YOUNG FOLKS."—Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, Mass., will shortly commence the publition of a new Juvenile Magazine, entitled "Our Young Folks," which promises to be the ablest work of the kind published. It will be edited by T. J. Trowbridge, Gail Hamilton and Lucy Larcom, and the staff of contributors will include many of the most popular writers of Juvenile Works in America and England. Every number of the magazine will be beautifully illustrated. Each number will contain not less than sixty-four pages, printed on new type. This is a work which must commend itself to the favor of the public and will supply a want long felt in the family circle. Subscriptions are now received for the work. Terms: $2 a year. Address, Ticknor & Fields, 135 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

RETURNED SOLDERS.—On Friday last twenty three veterans from Co. E, of the 76th Regt. P. V. returned to this place, their three year's term of service having expired. The following are their names:—

Captain—C. R. Miller, 2nd Lieut.—Levi Smith, Sergeants–Philip Huzzard, Artemus S. Bennett, Corporals—John W. Mittong, Harry Burkett, Theo. M. Klahre, Alex. S. Lyons, John Leader, Levi J. Agnew, Jacob F. Cypher, Musicians—D. S. Elliott, Privates—Wm. Adams, John Gephart, David O. Kiser, David Negly, Harry Cypher, Henry H. Nulton, Jacob Stoudenour, Alex. Bollinger, James M. Leary, Serg't James Middleton.

With the above members of Co. E, our highly esteemed correspondent Sergeant-Major I. H. Rawlins returned, in excellent health and spirits. Welcome to all those noble heroes.

SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT.—A supplemental draft for Adams and Franklin, and a second supplemental draft for Fulton and Bedford, were made at Captain Eyster's head-quarters in this place on Monday last. It will be seen that but few of those drawn on the 14th inst. reported, as the supplemental draft is for nearly the same number drawn at that time. The three districts drawn in this county present the following account with the government:

	Draft of 14th.	No. Reported.	Draft of 28th.
Fannett	40	12	28
Metal	24	12	12
Warren	11	0	11

In Bedford and Fulton they, as a rule, have imitated Warren and not reported at all. Indeed, the Democrats of the heavy Democratic districts deliberately defy the laws and the government, and none but Union men have responded. Now a new draft is made to fill the places of men who are at home disregarding the call of their country, and is it to be wondered that the men called by the supplemental draft should imitate those who have with impunity thrown the draft upon them, and remain undisturbed at home while their neighbors are called upon to take their places? If the Government would have its authority respected it must cease this offering immunity to deserters by calling others in their places without attempting to enforce service. The drafted men of Somerset report this week, and a supplemental draft will be made for that county shortly. We subjoin those drawn on Monday.—*Franklin Repository, Nov.* 30.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Bedford Township.—Geo. Stiffler, Adam Miler, Reuben Gates, (col.) Jackson Ruby, Henry W. Fisher, Wm. W. Philips, John Powell, John F. Gephart, Sol. Beigle, Jacob Walter, Frederick Naugle, Wm. Thompson, Hughey Moore, Benjamin F. Shimer.

Colerain Township.—Leonard Shaffer, Levi Diehl, Alex. C. James, Nathaniel C. May, Abraham C. Mower, Josiah Trostle, Eli Carle, Simon Harkleroad, John H. Mower, Franklin Burnham.

Snake Spring Township.—Jos. Diesbrow, Jacob Mortimer.

Harrison Township.—John J. Powell, Jacob U. Hardman, Nich. Whiteline, Geo. R. Bailey, David May, Hugh Wertz, Jas. Mortimer, John H. Wertz, Jos. Fisher, John Bowls.

Juniata Township.—Andrew Warner, Daniel E. Beltz, Chas. Steck, Michael Gendon, John F. Kegg, John L. May, Chas. K. Hillegas, Peter Mowry, John Spicer, Jacob Fichner, Michael Corley, Lewis Streney, John Hide, Jacob Egolf.

Liberty Township.—Jacob Harrold, John Hoover, Jacob L. Foehler, Fred. Zook, John B. Young, John Corben, Paul Kissinger, Saml. Grabill.

Cumberland Valley Township.—Jos. Hemming, Geo. Rice, Sol. Dicken, Buchanan Cessna, John Hook, Baltzer Boor, Oliver H. H. Houch, O. P. Hundrixon, Saml. Morgart, John A. Wertz, Josiah Brant, G. M. S. Dicken, Jas. M'Ferran, Elias Hook, John M. Rosebrook, Geo. Hook, Jacob Plowden (col.) Hosea Hudson, John M. Coy, Jona. Oster.

East Providence Township.—Wm. C. Clark, Peter Foor, Wm. Nycum, Wesley Akers.

Londonderry Township.—John R. R. Green (yellow), Peter Boor, Thos. McAllen, Saml. Logson, Levi Carpenter, Wm. Bonnel, Henry Miller, Saml. Hoyman, Martin L. Miller, Danl. Riley, Josiah Wilhelm, Wm. Cook, Henry Yants, John Hysung.

Middle Woodberry.—Geo. Massick, John D. Barbor, John Leach, Henry Mosley, Martin Wareham, Abra. Kirk.

Monroe.—Morgan Morse, Flaveus J. Shaw, Peter McDaniel, Ephraim Robinson, Abraham May, John Fletcher, Wm. Ford, Danl. McDaniel, Andrew Gaugher, Jacob Truax, Amos Farney, John W. Wenrick.

Napier.—Wm. Imler, David Rouser, David Snyder, A. J. Girth, Jas. Sill, John J. Mickel, Rinehart Blum, Saml. Horne, Albert Blackburn, Washington Darr, B. F. Tucker, Benjamin J. Hiner, John Dollard, Wm. H. Davis, Mich. Miller, Peter Rouzer, Nehemiah Feagle, John S. Mortimer.

St. Clair.—Geo. Vickroy, Jas. Rininger, Val. Rileling, Lewis Berkhimer, Josiah Rininger, Wm. Kirk, Chas. W. Richter, Cyrus May, Tiel Cuilcote, Israel Davis, Elwood Miller, Jocob Bechly, Reiley B. Davis, Wm. Hoover, Moses Chrisman, Geo. Sleek, Robt. B. Smith, Jos. Corby, John Emnick, Simon Hendrickson, John W. Chrisman, Isaac Walker.

West Providence.—Henry Fry, (cold.) Fred. Frient, Wesley Osborn, Jos. Clark, David Price, John S. Mortimore, Geo. Leader, John Bottomfield, John Clark, Philip Snider.

THE REMARKABLE PROPERTIES of Brown's Bronchial Troches have been thoroughly tested since first introduced. The demand for them has steadily increased, and purely upon their own merits, they have found favor with those, who, from Pulmonary, Bronchial, or Asthmetic complaints require them.—For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Influenza, they are entirely efficacious, removing all obstructions, and increasing at once the power and flexibility of the voice.

MARRIED.

BEEGLE—SHOEMAKER.—Py Rev. A. Essick, on the 10th ult., Mr. Frederick J. Beegle, of Colerain Tp., to Miss Rebecca J. Shoemaker, of Harrison Tp.

PORTER—STUCKEY.—On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Saml. Yingling, at the house of the bride's father, in the presence of an interested company, Lieut. Andrew J. Porter, of Huntingdon county, to Miss Tillie Stuckey, of Bedford county.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

Farmers, Mechanics, Lawyers, Doctors, Preachers, and all.

Buy Your Goods at the Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER,

Who has Just received an elegant assortment of

NEW WINTER GOODS!

Embracing,

Black Silks, Bombazines, Cobergs, Alpacas, Mohairs, Lusters, Canton Cloths, Poplins, Reps, Silk Plaids, Wool Delaines, latest styles, American Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Ticking, Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, Cnon Flannels, Scarlet, Solferine and Grey Shirting Flannels, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of standard marks, Miners Flannels, Linsey,

Blankets, Ladies' Furs—Muffs, Capes and Cuffs—Ladies' Repellant Waterproof Cloths, Shawls and Circulars, Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, for men and boys' wear. Hosiery, Gloves, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Merino Undershirts and Drawers. Hats and Caps, every style, quality and color. Boots and Shoes, in great variety. A large assortment of

QUEENSWARE.

GROCERIES:—

Choice Rio Coffee, Extra Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Chewing Tobacco, and Segars of choice brands.

Together with 1001 other articles to which we call the attention of buyers.

Bedford, Nov. 25, 1864-2m.

Bedford Insurance Agency.

WYOMING

Insurance Company,

WILKES-BARRE, PENNA.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, - - $150,000.

ASSETS.

Stock not called in,	$50,000
Bills receivable,	40,000
U. S. 5—20 Bonds,	25,000
Temporary and call loans,	6,000
103 shares Wyoming Bank Stock,	6,180
50 shares First Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre,	5,000
50 shares Second Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre,	5,000
46 shares Wilkes-Barre Bridge Stock,	2,580
Real Estate,	1,519
Judgments,	102
Due from Agents and others,	7,414
Cash in hand and in Bank,	1,842

DIRECTORS:

G. M. Hollenback,	L. D. Shoemaker,
R. D. Lacoe,	John Reichard,
D. G. Driesbach,	Charles A. Miner,
Samuel Wadhams,	R. C. Smith,
C. B. Fisher,	Charles Dorrance,
Wm. S. Ross,	G. M. Harding.

G. M. HOLLENBACK, President
L. D. SHOEMAKER, Vice Pres't.
R. C. SMITH, Secretary.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD.

ASSETS, ... $3,000.000.

FULTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, ... $300,000.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $10,000,000.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL, ... $6,000,000.

☞ Policies issued and orders received for Insurance upon favorable terms.

J. R. DURBORROW, Agent,
Dec. 2, 1864-tf. Bedford, Pa.

SALT!

A LARGE quantity—in sacks andin barrels—wholesale and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR,

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will sold at public out cry, on the premises, on

Friday, the 16th day of December, next,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described valuable real estate, to wit: The one undivided half of a tract of land situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, adjoining land of John Eshelman, John Replogle, John Holsinger, Daniel Stair and Jacob Knughnour, containing

Sixty-Two Acres and Seventy-One Perches,

net measure, having thereon a new Two Story Log Frame House, Bank Barn and out buildings, and a Young Apple Orchard. Most of the land is cleared and under good fence and in a high state of cultivation. To be sold as the property of the minor children of Jacob Kauffman. Terms, one half in hand on the 1st of April next, remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest. Also, at the same time and place, the other one undivided half of same tract of land, on the same terms, as the property of Jacob Kauffman.

FREDERICK KAUFFMAN,
Guardian of minor children of Jacob Kauffman.
JACOBKAUFFMAN.
nov25'64-ts.

PUBLIC SALE OF
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Fulton County, the subscriber will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises,

On Tuesday the 27th Day of December, 1864,

a tract of land situate in Taylor Township, in said County of Fulton, adjoining lands of Ludwick Fisher, Abraham King, David Stephens' heirs and James Devens,

Containing 100 Acres and 8 Perches,

about 50 acres cleared and under fence, of which about 5 acres are meadow, with an apple orchard of young trees and a number of plum and cherry trees, and having thereon erected a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE and Log Stable, with an abundance of good water. The land is the best quality of Red Slate and is near the great drove Three Mountain Road.

Terms Cash at confirmation of the sale. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day.

DANIEL SAMS,
Dec.2,1864-ts Admr. of Jacob Weaverling, dec'd.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Brinkey, deceased, will sell at public auction, on the premises, on

Thursday, 22d Day of December,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., all that valuable farm, late the residence of said deceased, situate in Juniata Township, on both sides of the Bedford and Stoystown turnpike road, adjoining lands of Andrew Statler, Wm. Frazier, James Burns, Catharine Dannaker's heirs and others,

Containing 300 Acres,

more or less; about Seventy Acres cleared and under fence, with a Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon. This land is well timbered, and will make a suitable site for a tannery, having sufficient water power and an abundance of bark timber. Terms reasonable and will be made konwn on day sale.

There will also be sold, at the same time and place, the personal property of Mrs. Brinkey, consisting of a Horse, Cattle, Sheep, and Household Furniture. Also, one of Boyer's celebrated Farmer's Mills.

LEWIS A. STATLER,
nov251864ts. Administrator.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!

IN Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES!

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia where he has purchased a large and select stock of

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, of prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00, suitable for the pocket or the parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., &c., taken as low as 25 cents.

Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the Album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.
Skylight Gallery, opposite the Washington Hotel.
Bedford, June 10, 1864. T. R. GETTYS.

NEW FIRM.

HAVING this day associated with C. L. Buck in the mercantile business at New Enterprise, hereafter the business will be transacted in the name of D. F. Buck & Son.

D. F. BUCK.

New Enterprise, Nov. 1, 1864.

THE old books are in the hands of D. F. Buck for settlement. All persons having unsettled accounts are respectfully requested to call and settle, by giving their notes or otherwise.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit the patronage of all prompt paying customers.

All kinds of country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market price will be paid.

D. F. BUCK & SON.
New Enterprise, Nov. 1, 1864. [oct.28,'64.]

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

from some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds. I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses. Yours, &c.,

JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with soar throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,
G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

☞ I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,

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Sold by Druggists everywhere.

April 29th, 1864.

UNION HOTEL.
VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,
West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ampe arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.

A splendid **Livery Stable** attached. [ap'r 64.

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned have just opened a large and varied assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Embracing many varieties of fabrics new and beautiful. Having on hand a large stock previous to the late advance, we are enabled to offer

Bargains that cannot be had Elsewhere.

Our friends, customers, and public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell at short profits, thereby ensuring large sales.

Terms—Cash, produce, or four months credit to customers who will pay us promptly.

Interest charged on all accounts after maturity.
Dec. 2, 2864. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

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A LARGE supply—cheaper than you can make.—Also Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at
dec.2,'64. CRAMER & CO'S.

Ladies Dress Goods.

FRENCH Merinos, Thibet Cloths, French All Wool Reps and Wool Delaines, all colors, Poplins, Mohairs, Cobergs, Alpacas, every fashionable color, cheap at
dec.2. CRAMER & CO'S.

Important.

BEFORE you spend your cash for winter clothing, call at Cramer & Co's., and see how low you can buy every description of goods. They have on hand a large stock and will sell at short profits.
dec.2

Information Free!
TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge,) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance to all—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

P. S.—Nervous Sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable.
dec.2,'64-3m.

MANHOOD: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of *Spermatorrhœa*, or seminel Weakness, Involuntary Seminel Losses, *Impotency*, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also *Consumption, Epilepsy*, and *Fits*, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.—Address the publishers,

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June 17,'64-tf.

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CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Corie or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufacturers' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St, Philadelphia.

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Act Promptly and Certainly
IN ALL STAGES OF
CONSUMPTION.

They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deepen* the *color* of the *pale blood*. They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever*, and diminish the *Expectoration*. They *check* the *night sweats*, always, in from *seven* to *fourteen days*. The *appetite* is at once *invigorated*, and the patient *rapidly gains flesh*; the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the *evacuations regular* and *uniform*. ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill, M. D.*

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or mose of the following

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WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES

are the best remedy known to Medical Science, in every case where the physician commonly prescribes *"tonics," irnn, whisky, cod-liver oil, quinine," &c.*

Winchester's Genuine Preparation
OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES is the *only reliable form* of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER, NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*

☞ PRICES:—In 7 oz. Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16 oz. Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depotin the United States, by

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For the benefit of persons wishing a neat, pretty, and useful article at a moderate price, we attach the following price list:

Ladies' handsome Neck Chain $1.00; single stone imitation Diamond Ring $1.00; Cluster imitation Diamond Ring $2; Heavy Plated Vest Chain $1.25; Heavy Plain Rings (will stand the strongest acid) $1; Heavy Plated black enamelled Sleeve Buttons 50 cents; gents single stone or cluster imitation Diamond Pins $1; magnificent Bracelets $1.25; handsomely chased Medallions $1.25; Pen and Pencil with extention case $1.50; Ladies' beautiful Revolving Pin (can be worn on either side) $1.25; Ladies' small Jet or Garnet Pin $1; handsome ladies' set of Pin and Drops Coal; Carbuncle or Opal sets $1.25; fancy Watch Keys $1; Ladies' Long Guard and Chatelaine Chains $1; genuine Gutta Percha Pins for hair or likeness $1; Seal Rings $1; red or black Ball Ear Drops 50 cents; children's handsome Carbuncle or Coral Armlets $1; Vest Hooks, fancy patterns, 50 cents; Carbuncle Studs and Sleeve Buttons $1; Silver-plated Butter Knives $1.50 per pair; Silver-plated Spoons $2.50 per half dozen.

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All orders filled immediately. A liberal reduction in price will be made on orders for a number of articles at one time.

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Oct, 7, 1864-3m 311½ Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

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REPUTATION FORSELLING CHEAP
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WE are now receiving at *"Cheap Corner,"* a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

TO THE LADIES.

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DELAINS,	HOOP-SKIRTS,
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GENTLEMEN,

Come and see our assortment of

COTTONADES,	COATS,
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LINENS,	SUSPENDERS,
MUSLINS,	SHIRTS,
DRILLS,	NE'K TIE

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COFFEE,
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ALL KINDS

Tobacco and Segars.

Congress, Flounder, Old Virginia, John Anderson, Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Segars.

☞ Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

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TO YOUNG MEN

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROB'T J. CULVERWELL M. D., Author of the Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

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DISEASES RESULTING FROM
DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
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HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
THE GREAT STRENGTHENING
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These Bitters have performed more Cures
GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
Have more respectable people to vouch for them
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We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

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HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Prespiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER.

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.
CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,
AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,
But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy-Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.
New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. J

News and Other Items.

An evil heart can make a hell without the aid of a devil.

Knowledge and timber shouldn't be much used till they are seasoned.

Events are constantly taking place, and politicians are constautly desirous of doing the same thing.

All our natural actions are done without thought, and we can make breathing a difficulty by thinking about it.

In everything that is repeated daily there must be three periods; in the first it is new, in the second old and wearisome, the third is neither—it is habit.

A critic says there is a good deal of art in giving a magazine article "a proper head." There is generally much more in giving it the proper point.

There is certainly no rarer, more amiable and candid quality, than habitual justice to the motives of the people not in our set, and not subject to our influences.

Don't expect an author, in his daily conversation, like the girl in the fairy tale, to be always talking pearls and diamonds. An author can't be always authoring.

The truest self respect lies, not in exacting honor that is undeserved, but in striving to attain that worth which receives honor and observance as as its rightful due.

An Irishman who had been asked to furnish proof of his marriage, took off his hat and exhibited a scar on his head. "Here," said he, "is me marriage certificate. That's Judy's mark."

"My brethren," said Swift in a sermon. "there are three kinds of pride, namely, of birth, of riches of intellect. I shall not speak of the latter, none of you being liable to that abomnible vice."

You may have genius, sense, learning and the power of expression, so as to write prose to rival Burke or Johnson, and after all may make yourself ridiculous by trying your hand at poetry.

Sir Peter Lely made it a rule never to look at a bad picture, having found by experience that whenever he did so his pencil took a tint from it. Always apply the same rule to bad books and bad company.

Look out for people who are habitually suspicious and ready to believe that others act from bad motives. In many cases, the evil they attribute to others is is only what they feel inclined to do themselves.

Suppose a man should steal fifty dollars from you, and that you then should challenge him to toss up with you for your whole fortune! That would be a parallel case to dueling, as a remedy for an injury or an insult.

The minds of scholars are libraries; those of antiquarians, lumber-rooms; those of sportsmen, kennels; those of epicures, larders and cellars; and those of young damsels the play grounds of bewhiskered cavliers.

A child, speaking of his home to a friend, was asked, "Where is your home?" Looking with loving eyes at his mother, he replied, "Where mother is!" Was ever a question more truthfully, beautifully or touchingly answered?

A young damsel in Canada, twelve years of age became united in wedlock to a youth of fourteen summers, with a salery of four dollars per month. It is hoped that they may be happy, but to that end extravagance must be avoided.

A Person complained to Dr. Franklin of having been insulted by one who called him a scoundrel. "Ah," replied the doctor and what did you call him?" "Why," said he, "I called him a scoundrel, too." "Well," resumed Franklin, "I presume you both spoke the truth."

A young pupil in the non-resistant school of philosophy was once elected to the legislature, of course from one of the interior counties. True to his principles, he drew up a bill abolishing all punishment for crime, and then prepared another forbidding people to commit crimes.

The mind that has learnt things and forgotten them is on a superior footing to that which has never received the teaching. Most things learnt may be partially forgotten in everything but the training they have given. Cultivation is consistant with a great deal of ignorance.

Old Father Bushnell of Vermont, used to say that the best criticism he ever received on his preaching was from a little boy who sat at his feet, looking up into his face, as he was preaching to a crowded house. As he was going on very earnestly, the little fellow spoke out, "You said that afore."

Among the romantic incidents which the war has brought to light, is the fact that Mrs. Julia M. Pierce, wife of Oliver Pierce, of Taunton, Mass., is found to be the missing daughter of Henry E. Clifton, of Baltimore, formerly of Richmond, Va., and the heiress to considerable property.

The blast furnace slag is now very neatly disposed of. By applying a blast of air, or a jet of steam, to the slag as it runs from the smelting furnace in a melted state, it is suddenly cooled, and can then be easily reduced to powder, an operation that would be entirely out of the question for any purpose with the slag in its usual stony condition. The slag is then converted into a material eminently suitable for the purposes of brick-making and for the manufacture of artificial stone, it is also proposed to use it as a manure.

Five thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine acres of land were taken up in the month of October at the Traverse City land office, Michigan, under the homestead law. In the same month four hundred and twenty-seven acres were taken up under this law at the land office in Ionia, Michigan, while the cash sales at that office during the month amounted to over $19,000. In addition to these, twenty-three hundred and thirty-eight acres were located under bounty land warrants, and nine hundred and forty-seven with agricultural scrip.

Illinois Cotton.—Illinois will yet talk of the "snows of her cotton fields" without being suspected of poetic extravagance. A friend handed us this morning a sample of unginned cotton, picked on an old plantation of our own State, in Alexander county. There are two hundred and ninety acres, and the average yield is a bale—four hundred pounds—per acre. The successful experiment has demonstrated that the cost of cultivating cotton does not exceed that of corn. Taking cotton at fifty cents a pound and corn at a dollar a bushel, a little cheap arithmetic will show a balance in favor of cotton of not less than $150 per acre.—*Illinois paper.*

Bill Anderson, the notorious guerilla, who was recently killed in Missouni, was accustomed to put those who wished to join his band to a severe test. On one occasion, a desperado went to him to join. Anderson told him that he "didn't want to have anything to do with him—that he was a coward," &c. The fellow replied, "Try me, captain." Anderson told him "It was no use;" but the fellow insisting, until Anderson at last spit in his face, when the fellow knocked him down! Anderson arose, rubbed his temple, and said: "Swear him in, boys; any man that will knock Bill Anderson down surrounded by his men, will do for a member of our band."

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Notwithstanding the cost of Reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the *enormous* rise of Paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1864, to furnish ours *complete*, as herefore, at the old rates, viz:—

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2.
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3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5.
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ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

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A general assortment of the most reliable Pat. Medicines
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is under the supervision of Dr. Mann, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

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TERMS--Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.
Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O YES! ANOTHER O YES!

THE undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the
AUCTIONEERING AND SALE-CRYING
Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
ISAAC MILLER,
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GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS.

THE following kinds of
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The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Thresuing, Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

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Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

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Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

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Proprietor and Manufac'r.

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THE LARGEST CHEAPEST AND BEST
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Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.
july 3, 1863—zz.

CLOTHING IN SCHELLSBURG.

HAVING lately purchased an excellent assortment of FALL AND WINTER Clothing consisting of
OVERCOATS, DRESS COATS, BUSINESS
Coats, Blouses, Vests, Pants, Hats and Caps White Shirts, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Roundabouts, Neck-ties, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves and Notions in Variety. We invite our friends and all who desire to purchase, to give us a call at our

NEW STORE IN SCHELLSBURG.

Where, as we are doing business on the *One Price* system, we flatter ourselves we can render satisfaction by doing justice to every one. We thank our many customers for their Patronage, and do herewith solicit a continuance of the same kindness.

G. BERKSTRESSER & SON.
Schellsburg Pa. Sept. 12, 1864, (Sept. 16-tf.)

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS!

MRS, SAMUEL H. TATE,

HAS opened out, at her residence, on Julia Ann Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
from the well-known firm of Wood & Cary, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express, weekly. Her friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their judgments.
Bedford, May 13, 1864-tf.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by
G. R. & W. OSTER.
March 18, 1864—tf

Baughman, Gump & Co.,

BLOODY RUNBEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.

We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for
Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.
GIVE US A CALL! GIVE US A CALL!!
Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The unsettled state of the market, and the net cash prices charged us for all the goods we buy now, compel us, in common with other business men, to require cash sales.

Hereafter, until business get into a more healthy condition, we must sell exclusively for cash.

In return for this favor from our customers, we promis them goods at the very lowest cash rates.

We are closing our books; our customers will please call and settle, all accounts are ready for settlement, and we are determined to close them.

Soliciting a continuance of your valued custom.
We remain truly your friends,
G. BLYMYER & SON.
Oct. 7, 1864-4t.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Diseases of the NerVous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES
AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,
PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.
G. BLYMYER & SON.
apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

165 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.
apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Sprague prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.
Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER.
march 18, 1864—tf

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF
LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF
MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful Garment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Laches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.
apr. 8 1864—tf.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, Pa.,
WM. DIBERT, PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Mrs. Filler.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests.—Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

WILLIAM DIBERT.
Bedford, June 24, 1864.

THE SPECIFIC Pill. TWO TO SIX

BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL
WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE
Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses, however originally caused, or however aggravated in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation; Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime or Brick-dust Deposits* in the Urine; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation or Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.

☞Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most*, of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss of Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous, or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition, or *Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful, Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.*

Professional Opinions.—"I have used your Specific Pills' in many cases of *Spermatorrhea,* and with the most perfect success."—J. Milton Sanders, M. D., LL. D., *Brooklyn.*

"It is as near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I have cured very severe cases with from six to ten doses."—B. Keith, M. D., *New York.*

"I know of no remedy, in the whole *Materia Medica,* equal to your Specific Pill in *Seminal* or *Urinary Weaknesses.*—Adolph Berre, M. D., *Prof. of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, N. Y.*

Personal Opinions.—*Mr. Winchester* is worthy of all confidence, and devotes himself enthusiastically to these Preparations."—D. Meredith Reese, M. D., LL. D., *Amer. Med. Gazette, N. Y.*

"I have a personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester's Honesty and Integrity, and can assure the Profession and the public that his preparations can be relied on."—Jas. R. Chilton, M. D., *Chemist, N. Y.*

The Specific Pill

Is not a Homoepathic Remedy, nor does it contain *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides,* or any injurious ingredient.—Send for a Circular.

☞Price—$1 per box, six boxes (when ordered at once) $5. Sent by Mail. Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by
J. WINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N. Y.
oct.21,'64-1y.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?
DR. BUCAN'S
ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure, in less than 30 days the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address
JAMES S. BUTLER,
General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.
ly22-64,-3m.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague,* it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperients, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits, and Fits of Languor,* find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decreptitude arising from Old Age, it exercises on electric influence In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as an invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant,* being manufactured from sound and innoxious materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may betruly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers every where.

HEMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND EXTRACT
OF BUCHU.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Grave and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, which the by Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; soon follows impotency, fatuity epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire.—Who will say they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess the records of the insane assylums. And melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system, which Hembold's extract buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Females, Females, Females.—In many affections peculiar to females the extract buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Cholosis or Retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrhous state of the uterus, leuchorthœa or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex whether arising from indiscretion, habit of dissipation, or in the decline or change of life.

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM OR MURCURY,

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant and dangerous medicine. Hembold's extract buchu and improved rose wash, cures secret diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the Uretha, allaying pain and Inflamation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous diseased and wornout matter.

Use Hembold's Extract Buchu for all affections and diseases of the Urinary organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic! Hembold's extract buchu in the great diuretic, and is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

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Price $1.00 per bottle, or six for $5.00. Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed advice grafts. Address letters or information to
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104 South tenth st. below Chestnut, Phila.
Hembold's Medical depot, Hembold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

Beware of Counterfits and unprincipaled dealers who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by Hembold's genuine preparations. Hembold's extract buchu, Hembold's extract Larsaparilla, Hembold's improved rose wash. Sold by al Druggists everywhere. Ask for Hembold's, take no other out out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.
dec. 11, 1863—zz.

Notice to Trespassers.

I HEREBY caution all persons not to trespass an my premises, south of the Watson farm, by carrying away any of my fruit, vegetables or plants, or wilfully breaking down, through or over my orchard, garden, meadow or fields, or wrongfully clubbing, stoning, cutting, breaking, barking, or otherwise mutilating or damaging any of my nut, fruit or other trees, or wilfully trespassing upon, walking over, beating down, trampling or in any wise injuring any grain, grass, vines, vegetables or other growing crop, carrying off rails, hunting or fishing or in any otherwise trespassing upon my premises, as I have endured patiently for sixteen years this annoyance, and I have come to the conclusion that forbearance has truly ceased to be a virtue and therefore I shall prosecute all who disregard this notice.
Nov. 11, 1864-4t* GEORGE SMITH.